BOMBAY COURIER.

AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIÆ

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY NOVEMBER 30, 1811. [NUMBER 1004.

IT has been Reſolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the ſame manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ſt SEPTEMBER, 1798. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

PROCLAMATION

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Governor in Council having reaſon to apprehend, that an extenſive ſyſtem of ſmuggling is ſucceſſfully carried on, by the numerous Country Craft of all deſcriptions, reſorting to this port, particularly during the night, is pleaſed to revive the regulation eſtabliſhed by the Governor in the year 1768, and to prohibit all communication whatever with the ſhore, from Country Craft, from duſk in the evening, until ſun-riſe in the morning, unleſs under ſpecial permiſſion, to be granted either by the Cuſtom Maſter, the Superintendent of the Police, or the Town Major.

2d As the Boats which play in the roads as Bum boats, are under no regulation, the Governor in Council further directs that none ſhall be allowed to ply in that capacity, without a permit from the Cuſtom Maſter, who will order all ſuch boats as he furniſhes with permits to be numbered and regiſtered, and require them to repair to Musjed Bunder, or ſuch other place as he may direct, at ſun ſet, after which none are to play without particular leave obtained for that purpoſe on pain of forfeiting their privilege of plying in the harbour, neither muſt they at any time go between the Dock and Pier Heads, without expreſs permiſſion.

3d To give effect to theſe regulations, an eſtabliſhment of Boats has been allowed to the Cuſtom Maſter.

Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26th November 1811.

શરકારી•જાહીર•ખબર•થાએ

એવીજે•કેટલાક•ગામમાંના•નાહાં નાં•મોટા•મહવા•રાતની•વખત•બંનદરમાં•આવીને•દાખલ•થાએછે•તેથી•જકાતમાં•ધનો•દગો•થાએછે•તેકરતાં•હનરાવલ•ગાવરનર•કોશલ•મધે•જોવામાં આવીહુ•તેથી•હોકંમ•કીધો•એવોજે•શંને ૧૭૬૮ અંગરેજીમાં•શરકાર•કાએદો થએલોછે•તે•આગાલ•જારી•રાખીને•શાંજથીતે•દારી•ઉગે•તાંહાં•શુધી•ગાંમટી•મહવાની•વેવાટ•આએ•બંદરમાં•મંનાઇ•કીધીછે•પણ•જે•મહવાને•કશટંમ•માશટર•અથવા•કોતવાલ•તથા•ટોન•મેજર•એહુનો•હોકંમ•હશે•તેહુને•આવુ•જવુ *

જે•બોટો•બંમબોટ•કેવાહને•બંદરમાં•ફરતી•હશેતે•બેફેદ•ફરે [illegible] નરાવલ•ગાવરનર•કોશ [illegible] કંમ•કરેછે•એવોજે•ક [illegible] હોકંમ•વગરે•બંમબો [illegible] રી•તે•જે•બોટને•ફરવા [illegible] ટર•હોકંમ•આ [illegible] ને•કશટંમ•માશટર•દફતરમાં•લખશે•તે•બોટો•પણ•શાંજ•થઆ•પછે•મશીદ•બંદર•અથવા•બીજી•જગો•કશટંમ•માશટરનાં•હોકંમ•પરમાણે•આવીએ•શાંજ•થઆ•પછે•કોજ•પરમાનગી•વગરે•વેવાટ•કરવી•નહી•કદાચને•હોકંમ•વગરે•વેવાટ•કીધાથી•તે•બોટને•બંદરમાં વેવાટ•કરવા•દેશે•નહી•ને•વચમાં•ગોદી•તથા•ધકા•અહી•છેક•હોકંમ•વગરે•જવુ•નહી ❁

એ•બંદોબશત•રાખવા•શારુ•બોટો•રાખવી•તે•શારુ•કશટંમ•માશટર•એહુને•તાકીદ•થએલીછે—તા• ૨૫ મી•નવેમબર•શને ૧૮૧૧ અંગરેજી *

Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Govt.
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

श्री

छत्रम्नजीरुघज्याणीनछेण

ऐजीवेमीतिम्नगापतरे म्नछन छेनमचवेम्नजीचेछमई घंछम्नत छेपीनरुहेरछेतातनेणे मरुनमछ छजीम्नतघगाघछुतछेतघछे म्पपुन छंनम्नघरगोपनननेम्नेछम्नत घो छोनघरेर्याछछनम्न म्नननसपीमेछे छाणे छन १७६८ छंगेणीमछीछ नम्ननम्नछेराम्नघम्नघछेतो पुन्छ ज्याजीछेजीनछंघ्याम्नर पाछीनते छीपछछीगपेतोपापेतो गाम्पगी म चप्याचीपछीपछयाघंछम्नत मम ईमितउ घछेछनंछीष्यामनरप्याछम रमम्सत्तनम्नीछ्मेतपर मीछ्म वेनमेषननयाचीछनपनगी छछेर त्यामेयाएमपे

ष्यामेगीघंम्नपेछम्पपुनघंछम्न तम्नीनतछछतीरप्याघेमेघ म्नीनता नयाछछनम्नघरगपननन म्नेछर [illegible] नम्नपीतातऐजीवे म [illegible] हेपीमघंम्न घेर [illegible] गानमछीयणीज्या [illegible] याचीमरुमम्सत्तनछ्म रुमछेतीरप्याछपनछमघामेनमरू मम्सत्तनघत्मम्नतउणीतीरप्या घे गीणीछंघ्याम्नरमछघ्याचंतन म छीघघछीम्नीरुछीछने मम्नपी म रुमम्सत्तनचेघमेपम्नमणेयापे छं घ्याम्नरमछघ्याचंतनम्नेणी छन पनगीछीपछेपछीपछम्नपी म हांचघमेपीम्नपछीपछमेप्याछप्या घेगीछंघछम्नतपछीपछमनरुछेणान मछीयणीछनम्याचगोधीपछेम्नछे छेछेचंपनछप्नपीमम्नपीनछे

घघरोघम्सत्तम्नघेपयाम्नगीताघे गीछपप्या म्पपुन मम्समम्सत्तन याछीतामीछम्नघछउघछे तागीछ २६ नपेघन छन १८११ छंगेणी

Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
R. T. GOODWIN,
Secretary to Govt.
In the Office of Country Correspondence.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT,

Government Advertiſement,

Notice is Hereby Given,

TO the holders of Certificates iſſued in 1810-11 in exchange for Promiſſory Notes of the Loan of 1809-10, that they will be permitted to transfer the amount thereof, into the Bengal Six per Cent Loan of 1811-12 at the rate of 108 Bombay per 100 Siccas, bearing Intereſt from the date inſerted in each of the Certificates; a ſimilar indulgence will alſo be granted to holders of the outſtanding Securities of the loans of 1802-3, 1806-7 1807-8 and 1808-9 the Loan Receipts bearing Intereſt from the dates of the reſpective applications for Bills on the Honorable Conrt; applications in both caſes muſt be made at the General Treaſury, on or before the 31ſt of December next.

Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Sec. to Govt

BOMBAY CASTLE,
28th November 1811.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

SALE OF PRESENTS.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT it noon on Monday next the 2d December will be diſpoſed of by Public Auction near the Tamarind Tree a Gray Horſe on account of the Hon'ble Company.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. MUNRO,
Civil Pay Maſter.

BOMBAY,
CIVIL PAY OFFICE,
29th November 1811,

Bombay Civil Fund

THE Committee of Managers of the Bombay Civil Fund regret to acquaint the Members of that inſtitution that the General Meeting fixed for Monday the 2d Proximo, is unavoidably poſtponed until Monday the 30th of December, when the voice of the Subſcribers will be taken on the following Reſolution, which Mr. Warden has announced his his intention of moving on that day. Viz.

"That no more annuities be declared available until the Capital of the Fund ſhall yield an annual Intereſt fully ſufficient to meet and to pay thoſe, that are at preſent extant."—The meeting will be held at the office of the Chief Secretary to Government at the eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.

N. B. The dinner given annually by the members of the Civil Fund inſtitution, is alſo fixed for the evening of the ſame day.

By Authority,
S. BABINGTON,
Sec. to the Bombay Civil Fund.

BOMBAY;
CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
30th November 1811.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT on Monday the 2d December, at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon will be ſold by public auction at the Cooperage of the Commiſſariate on the Eſplanade, a number of Rafters belonging to the Hon'ble Companys in Lots of 100 each.

Terms ready money and the Lots to be removed immediately.

WILLIAM COWPER,
Commiſſary General.

BOMBAY,
Commiſſary General's Office,
November 28th 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PROBATE of the Laſt Will and Codicil of EDWARD ARMSTRONG late Captain of Infantry in the Hon'ble the Eaſt India Companys Service at Bombay having been committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to DOMINICK STEPHEN FALLON Captain in the Same Service one of the Executors named in ſaid will all Perſons concerned are hereby apprized thereof, Dated the 27th November 1811.

STEPHENSON,
Proctor.

Advertiſement.

PROBATE of the laſt will and Teſtament of JAGJEEWANDASS NARRONDASS late of Bombay Banian Inhabitant deceaſed having been committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder to SHAW ECHARAM ATMARAM of Bombay Banian, Inhabitant the Executor therein named, all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate or having claims thereon are hereby required to make the ſame known to the Executor above named or to his Proctor without delay.

GRANT,
Proctor.

BOMBAY,
26th November 1811.

Advertiſement.

ALL Perſons having claims or demands of what nature ſoever againſt the eſtate of EZARA EBRAIM ABDUL NABEY, late of Bombay Hawoode Marchant Inhabitant deceaſed are hereby required to make the ſame known in writing to SOMA widow and adminiſtratrix of the ſaid deceaſed on or before the tenth of December next enſuing as underſigned are about finally cloſing accounts with the eſtate and all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are hereby requeſted to liquidate the ſame or ſhe will be ſued forthwith.

SOMA,
Widow and Adminiſtratrix,
Dated 29th November 1811.

Advertiſement.

ON WEDNESDAY next, the 5th inſtant, will be Sold by Public Auction, at Meſſrs. J. MITCHELL & Co's. Action Rooms, on account of the concerned ſome Caſes of men's Beaver and Leghorn Hats,—alſo two Quarter Caſks of Sheraz Wine imported in 1807.

Bombay, 30th November 1811.

A CARD.

MR. J. MITCHELL being about to return to Europe, by an early opportunity, earneſtly requeſts a ſpeedy ſettlement of the debts, now due to the Firm of J. MITCHELL & Co. as the longeſt time he can poſſibly be enabled to give, will be the period of his remaining in this country.

Bombay, 13th November 1811.

To Close Investment.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
On TUESDAY next, the 3d December,
AT
MR. WATLING'S
GODOWN,
Oppoſite the Houſe formerly occupied by GENERAL MALCOLM,

CARRIAGE HARNESS, from Milroy Plated Mounted,—An Aſſortment of Double Block Tin-ware conſiſting of Fiſh Kettles, Soup Plates, Diſh Covers, Sauce Pans, Iron and Metal Spoons and Japaned Tea Trays, &c. &c. Leather Portmanteaus of ſizes,—A number of elegant bound Books,—Arrowſmith Charts in Mahogany frames with ſprings, &c. &c.—Number of excellent Carricatures,—A few Tin Canniſters of Tapioca, — Solid Mahogany Writing Deſks, — Packwoods Celebrated Razor Strops & Paſte,—Leather Pantaloons and Breeches, — Capital Filtering Stones,— Back Gammon Tables,—A few boxes of Garden Seeds,—Beer Corks at per Groſs, —Horſe Nets and various other Articles.

The ſale to begin at 10 o'clock.

Bombay, 30th November 1811.

LOTTERY

FOR ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Baxter, Ferrar & Co.

BEG leave moſt Reſpectfully to inform the Subſcribers to the LOTTERY OF DIAMOND JEWELLERY, that the the Drawing of the ſame will take place at their Rooms on THURSDAY the 5th December, at 12 o'clock preciſely.

N. B. A few Tickets ſtill remain for diſpoſal.

Bombay, 30th November 1811.

FOR SALE,

AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE
Aſiatic Annual Regiſter,
FOR 1808,
Price 11 *Rupees.*

TO BE SOLD

By Meſsrs. Baxter Ferrar & Co.
On MONDAY next, the 2d of December
AT
Lieut. Col. Hay's House
IN RAMPART ROW,

HOUSEHOLD Furniture conſiſting of Chairs, Couches, Blackwood Mahogany and Jackwood Tables, Plate, Plated, Glaſs, China & Queen's ware &c. a Pipe of Madeira; ſeveral dozen of Madeira and Liſbon Wines and Beer in Bottles,

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock and to contine from day to day till all ſold

Bombay, 30th November 1811.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18, NOVEMBER 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council having deemed it expedient to form a Brigade of Horſe Artillery to be attached to the Military Eſtabliſhment of this Preſidency has reſolved that it be compoſed of the following deſcription of force viz.

Eſtabliſhment for one Brigade or Troop of Horſe Artillery.

6 lbrs. Braſs		Ordnance Carriage &c
Tumbrils for 6lbrs.		
Store Cart		
Captain		Commiſſioned Officers.
Captain Lieutenant		
Lieutenants		
Adjutant and Quarter-Maſter	Staff	
Aſſiſtant Surgeon		
Serjeant Major	Non effective.	Non commd. Staff.
Quarter Maſter Serjeant		
Riding Maſter Serjeant		
Drill Corporal		
Rough Rider		
Serjeants		
European Farrier		
Native Farrier		
Trumpeters		
Corporals		Rank and file.
Gunners		
Matroſſes		
Total		
Syrangs		Gun Laſcars.
Tindalls		
Laſcars		
Regimental Horſes		
Meſtry	Smiths.	Artificers.
Smiths		
Meſtry	Carpt.	
Carpenters		
Armourers		
Chuncklers		

The Adjutant and Quarter Maſter are not effective.

The Serjeant Major is not to be included in the number of men required for the ſervice of the Ordnance.

In the Field, one Horſekeeper is allowed to each Horſe.

In Cantonment the following eſtabliſhment is fixed; one to each of Horſe one to each ſpare Horſe, one to each Serjeant's, Corporal's, Farrier's, and Trumpeter's Horſe, one to every other two Horſes.

One Graſs Cutter allowed to each Horſe.

Reſolved for the purpoſe of giving effect to this arrangement that a draft be made from the European Regiment, equal to the number of men, which will be required to complete the Brigade; but as the progreſs in the formation and diſcipline of the Corps, muſt be extremely ſlow, if it be compoſed entirely of men unexperienced in the duties of the Artillery ſervice, His Excellency the Commander in Chief will ſelect a proportion of the eſtabliſhment from the Battalion of Artillery which are to be replaced by a correſponding draft from the European Regiment.

Bombay Caſtle, 22d November 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to notify that Aſſiſtant Surgeons on their arrival from Europe, and being poſted to Corps are to receive a Tent from the Stores in the ſame manner as provided for in reſpect to Cadets. This Regulation to have effect from the 1ſt of the enſuing month.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to permit Lieutenant Colonel Munn of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry to proceed to Europe on ſick certificate agreeable to the Regulations, with permiſſion eventually to retire from the Hon'ble Company's Service.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council will have much ſatisfaction in bringing the merits of this Officer, to the notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, by the veſſel on which he may return to England.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1811.

In conſequence of the retirement from the Hon'ble Company's ſervice of Lieutenant Colonel Woodington, as announced in the Hon'ble Court's letter of the 13th of June, and publiſhed to the army on the 21ſt inſtant, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to make the following promotions, and to direct, as no date, when the caſualty took place has been received, that they have effect from the 14th of June laſt, ſubject to future reviſion.

Infantry.

Major Robert Lewis to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Woodington retired,—date of rank 14th June 1811.

Marine Battalion.

Captain H. G. Hornby to be Major, Lieutenant Peter Ludwick to be Captain of a company, and Enſign W. S. Wadington to be Lieutenant in ſucceſſion to Major Lewis promoted,—14th June 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to appoint Captain Elwood to the Office of Agent to Government at the Port of Poorbunder.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that all Boats required by the Military Department be furniſhed by the Commiſſary General at the Preſidency, and by his Aſſiſtants at ſubordinate ſtations, from the 1ſt of December next.

Bombay Caſtle, 26th November 1811.

In reference to the Regulations for the Department of the Commiſſary General, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the order which directs, that the money required for every ſeparate branch of the ſervice ſhould be drawn for by ſeparate Bills be diſpenſed with.

The General Monthly Eſtimate exhibiting the probable amount required in the Commiſſariate Department is to be tranſmitted to the Pay Maſter General, and when the ſame ſhall have been paſſed by Government, the officers of the Commiſſariate are authorized to draw reſpectively from the Pay Maſter of Diviſions, ſuch ſums, as they may require, not exceeding their General Eſtimates; theſe ſums being pleaced by the Pay Maſters to the perſonal debit of the officers who receive the advances, together with ſuch further ſums, as may be drawn for an emergent ſervice.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to permit Major James Lithgow of the Bombay European Regiment to proceed to Europe on furlough for the recovery of his health.

The Governor in Council is further pleaſed to permit Lieutenant Shepherd of the 1ſt Regiment of Native Infantry to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe for the recovery of his health.

The leave of abſence on ſick certificate granted to Lieut. James St. George Vance on the 12th of March laſt, is extended to the 29th of February next.

By Order of the Honorable
the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS

DATED THE 26TH NOVEMBER 1811.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to make the following promotions to fill up vacancies in the Civil Service vizt.

Thomas Henry Sheridan, George Sotheby, James Fariſh, James Henry Crawford, Thomas Charles Frazer, Evan Lloyd, Stephen Babington, James Williams, Thomas Barnard, Robert Edward Stephenſon and Veceſſimus Hale,—to be Factors.

MARINE PROMOTIONS,

Dated 26th November 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to make the following promotions in the Marine Department in conſequence of the retirement from the ſervice on the 27th June 1810, of Commodore Walter Borlaſe.

Captain Thomas Turner to be Commodore of the Marine, vice Borlaſe retired,—date of Commiſſion 28th June 1810.

Junior Captain Thomas Dade Beaty to be Senior Captain, vice Turner,—ditto ditto.

Senior Commander Charles Court to be Junior Captain, vice Beaty,—ditto ditto.

Firſt Lieut. John Pruen to be a Commander, vice Court,—ditto ditto.

Second Lieut. Thomas Prior to be a Firſt Lieut. vice Pruen,—ditto ditto.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is alſo pleaſed to make the following promotions in conſequence of the retirement from the ſervice of Captain William Maughan as adviſed in the letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors under date the 13th June laſt vizt.

Junior Captain William Mainwaring to be a Senior Captain, vice Maughan retired,—date of Commiſſion [illegible]

Senior Commander Walter John Hamilton to be junior Captain, vice Mainwaring,—ditto [illegible]

Firſt Lieut. Richard Morgan to [illegible] der, vice Hamilton,—ditto ditto.

Second Lieut. Charles Ja[illegible] a firſt Lieut. [illegible]

The death [illegible] nett, William Harry Toley [illegible] Thomas Dy[illegible] Ballantine [illegible] cancies in the [illegible] firſt Lie[illegible] the Governor in Council is pleaſed to direct that the following promotions take place.

Second Lieut. John Crawford to be Firſt Lieut. vice Bennett deceaſed,—date of Commiſſion 30th October 1810.

Second Lieut. James Auſtine to be Firſt Lieut. vice Toley loſt in the Elizabeth country ſhip,—28th December 1810.

Second Lieut. Richard Edmund Goodridge to be Firſt Lieut. vice Stanney deceaſed,—8th May 1811.

Second Lieut. Thomas Tanner to be Firſt Lieut. vice Ballantine deceaſed,—24th September 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to promote the following Gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants, provided on examination they be found qualified.

Thomas Keatire Terrel, James Jeremiah Robinſon, William Paſſmore, Bartholomew Dominicette, John Stout, Charles Tallows Grice.

The arrival of His Majeſty's ſhip the Akbar has put us in poſſeſſion of the ſatisfactory but expected intelligence of the complete ſubjugation of the iſland of Java.

We have received a copy of Sir Samuel Auchmuty's diſpatch, for official publication, but as it came to hand too late for appearance in this day's paper, it will be publiſhed in an Extra with all practicable diſpatch.

General Janſens was taken priſoner. The frigates which were blockaded in Sourabaya bay had contrived to eſcape, in conſequence of one of our frigates, the Akbar, having been obliged to be diſpatched for water. The Bucephalus engaged them, but as their object was to eſcape they avoided fighting as much as poſſible.

His Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty came in the Akbar and landed at Cannanore,

Col. Gilleſpie is left in command of the forces at Java.

Mr. Raffles is appointed Governor.

The iſland of Madura, defended by ſome thouſands of natives of all deſcriptions, was gallantly taken by two hundred men from the Drake, Captain Harris.

Lord Minto proceeded to Calcutta in the Minden.

The Caroline of this port was off Tellicherry on the 18th, all well; and was afterwards ſpoken by the Dromedary off Calicut.

On Monday evening an elegant ball and ſupper were given by the Honorable the Governor at Parell The unaffected ſuavity of demeanour which characteriſes the fair and amiable hoſteſs and the impartial attention ſhewn to her gueſts gave a peculiar charm to the entertainment and added grace to the taſte and hoſpitality which pervaded the whole.

On Thurſday evening the favorite comedy of the Heir at Law was performed with great applauſe before a numerous and admiring audience.

This is the ſecond time which this play has been acted upon the Bombay boards; and we can truly add with encreaſed animation and effect. The parts were admirably ſupported throughout. Of the majority of the performers the merits are ſo well known to the ſettlement, that it is unneceſſary to point them out or dwell upon them. But we are peculiarly called upon to notice the very valuable acceſſion of ſtrength which our Theatricals have obtained in the freſh detachment of "noble volunteers" who appeared for the firſt time on Thurſday night and contributed ſo very largely to the ſucceſs of the entertainment.

The Pas deux from Harlequin and Mother Gooſe was admirably performed Harlequin moved about and danced with a grace and agility which we did not expect to behold any where but on the boards of an eſtabliſhed Theatre; and the burleſque awkwardneſs and comic grimace of the clown were equally a matter of ſurpriſe and admiration. The interval between the Play and the Pas deux was filled up and enlivened by the Songs of the "Thorn" and "Captain Maccan."

The following Prologue was delivered with great grace and effect by one of the Managers in the character of a Manager.

AS Junior Manager I'm ſent to ſay,
A few ſmooth words in favor of our play,
THE HEIR AT LAW: I hear ſome wag exclaim,
Alas good friend, that's an unhappy name;
Tis the poor younger brothers fate to roam,
While *Heirs at Law* are ſeated ſnug at home,
There let them ſtay with ruſt encruſted o'er,
While we are poliſhing on India's ſhore.
Ours is the track ambition loves to tread,
By us Britannia's fame is wider ſpread.
Fair fortune ſmiles on thoſe who danger ſcorn,
Not on the Drones, who ſleep where they were born.
But ſtill fond memory will youth's ſcenes renew,
The heart ſtill proving to its magnet true,
To that lov'd clime where firſt we hail'd the day,
The ſecret worſhip of the ſoul we pay.
Thus to the ſun the SUFI* lifts his eyes
Then tells his pupils (pointing to the ſkies)
"I ſee our God, like yon bright planet ſhine,
We are his rays, and hence our love divine.
What though our lot on this vile earth be caſt,
A bleſs'd abſorption we ſhall ſhare at laſt"
Such is the hope that ſwells each Briton's breaſt,
His orb, the SACRED ISLAND OF THE WEST.
That land of glory ſends her ſons afar,
And bids them toil beneath the [illegible]
Like parted rays, their patriot boſoms burn
[illegible] the rapture of a glad return
[illegible]e, the glorious meed [illegible]claim.
[illegible] LAW, 'tis true, but [illegible] FAME,
[illegible], whoſe ſwords [illegible] triumphant wav'd,
[illegible] that India's [illegible] brav'd;
[illegible] force reſiſtleſs [illegible]
[illegible]A's blood [illegible]here;—
[illegible] has borne [illegible]ay,
[illegible] was told [illegible]

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

They bade me tell what trouble it had been,
To train each actor, and to paint each ſcene ;
And juſt to hint, what gratitude was due,
To us, the Managers, and Players too ;
To ſay we all were noble volunteers,
Who had no pay, although we had ſome fears;
But they are wrong, a rich reward we claim,
'Tis not ſubſtantial gold, nor fleeting fame;
'Tis like the dewy morn's refreſhing air,
It raiſes hope, and ſoftens wild deſpair,
To us if given, t' will all our cares beguile,
The pay we aſk, is BEAUTY'S FAVORING SMILE.

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* The Sufis are Mahomedan Sectaries who, neglecting the external forms of their eligion, ſimplicitly follow their teachers, the moſt celebrated of whem pretend to an immediate intercourſe with the Almighty, and indulge in enthuſiaſtic reveries on the ſubject of Divine Love; they preach the univerſal diffuſion of the Holy Spirit of One Great and Supreme God, which, however ſcattered, will be ultimately reabſorbed in its glorious Source, and compare ſuch ſacred emanations to the rays of the Sun which they believe to be the ſame as the bright Eſſence from whence they originate.

A very humourous and appropriate Epilogue was ſpoken by Lady Duberly, and received with great applauſe.

ARRIVALS.—Colonel Bailly, Artillery,—Enſign Hammond, ditto,—Lieut. and Adjutant T. C. Gravenor, 1ſt 4th,—Capt. Kelſo, Major Brigade,—Capt. Thomas, 2d Regiment,—Surgeon Briggs, 1ſt R. M. N. C.—Captain Briggs, P. I. Nizams Force,—Aſſiſtant Surgeon Wharrie, H. M. 86th R—ditto Gibſon,—Lieut. B. J. Lorimer, B. E. R.—Lieutenant M. Planderleath. 3d R. M. C.—Lieut H. L. Sweeting, Royal Artilery,—Lieut. Gondon, 1ſt 6th.

DEPARTURES—Capt. Staunton, 2d B. 1ſt R.—Capt. Fallon, 2d B. 4th R.—Lieut. C. B. James, 2d B. 2d R.—Lieut. E. Bunyon, 2d B. 6th. R.—Lieut. Spotſwood, 84th Regt.—Capt. Sandwith, Deputy Paymaſter.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

NOVEMBER 24th.

Arrived H. M. Ship Pſyche, R. W. G. Feſting Eſq. Captain from ſea.

Ditto Sailed Ceylon Government Brig Minerva, Captain D. Inverarity to Ceylon.

25th Arrived Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain Thomas Maughan, from England.

Ditto H. M. Ship Akbar, Joſeph Drury, Eſq. Captain with a ſmall Schooner Prize from Sea.

Ditto H. M. Ship Cornelia, W. F. Edgill, Eſq. Captain from ſea.

Ditto Ship Keaka, Captain J. Ceronis, from Calcutta.

26th Ditto Induſtry, Captain J. L. Scarvell, from ditto.

Paſſengers by H. M. Ship Pſyche.

Captain Groube and Family.—Mr. Briggs and Family.

Paſſengers by H. M. Ship Cornelia.

Lieutenant Sweating R. N.

Paſſengers by the Ship Bombay Merchant.

Two Miſſes Maughan, Aſſiſtant Surgeons Gibſon and Whatrie.

Yeſterday H. M. Ship the Dromedary ſtore ſhip, from Madras and Ceylon.

Paſſengers, Mrs. Brownrigg, Miſs Hawkins, Baroneſs E.ni.ius and famely, Mr. Hunt.

CALCUTTA.

NOVEMBER 6th.

On Thurſday laſt at half paſt two o'clock, a highly finiſhed ſhip, about 430 tons burthen, of beautiful model, of excellent materials and workmanſhip, was launched from the yard of Mr. Blackmore, in Clive ſtreet, and was honoured with the name of the Claudine. A full and reſpectable company of ladies and gentlemen aſſembled to witneſs her entrée to the Hooghly ; and their moſt ſanguine expectations were gratified, as no launch could be more happily conducted. The Claudine makes a fine appearance afloat ; though larger, ſhe is built upon the ſame plan as the Margaret and Frances lauched at this Port about 18 months ago ; and we have no doubt that the prime qualities of ſafety, ſtowage, and quick ſailing, which unite in the original, are equally prevalent in the improved copy,

The Claudine is commanded by Captain John Williams. Should circumſtances admit of her being ſent to England, ſhe will prove a valuable a[illegible]tion to the Weſt India trade for [illegible]larly well ſuited.

A [illegible]

Ky[illegible]

per[illegible]

for the launch were all completed by 11 or 12 o'clock, but as the tide did not ſerve till the afternoon, the laſt ſhores were not taken away till within a few minutes of 4 o'clock. Upon the ſpur ſhores being withdrawn, the ſhip began to move upon her cradle ;—at this inſtant the flaſk of wine was broken upon her bows, and ſhe was hailed by the name of the Maitland. The deſcent along the ways being quick and the run conſiderable, ſhe had acquired a great degree of velocity on reaching the water, which ſhe entered in a grand and majeſtic ſtyle, under the cheering acclamations of the ſpectators, who crowded the yard and adjoining banks of the river.

After the launch, the Company ſat down to a collation, which diſplayed a profuſion of ſumptuous fare neatly arianged :—"Succeſs to the Maitland," and a ſeries of toaſts ſuited to the occaſion cloſed the repaſt.

The Maitland is conſidered by profeſſional men as an unexceptionably fine veſſel ; and affords a ſpecimen of ſhip-buiding creditable to Bengal. She is upwards of 600 tons burthen, and is intended to proceed to Europe in the courſe of the preſent ſeaſon, under command of Captain Stevens, in lieu of the Henchman lately burnt at Malacca.

We have the ſatisfaction to learn that the reſult of various experiments conducted for ſome years paſt in England, with the view of aſcertaining the durability of the Saul and Siffoo Timbers, in European climates is highly ſatisfactory ; and has proved the ſuperior qualities, of thoſe Aſiatic woods in compariſon with the timber chiefly uſed in Engliſh ſhip-building. Theſe experiments may be conſidered as the more concluſive, at the parties by whom they were conducted an acknowledged to be entirely free of all bias to lead to a reſult favourable to the timber that was the ſubject of their experiments.

Madras Intelligence,

APPOINTMENTS.

NOVEMBER 16th.

Mr. John Harriſon, Deputy Commercial Reſident at Tinnevelly.

Major Vaughan of the 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, being rendered by ill health incapable of performing effective duty, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pelaſed to transfar that Officer to the Carnatic European Veteran Battalion, in compliance with his requeſt.

Colonel Willam Lochart of his Majeſty's 30th Regiment, to command the Provinces of Malabar and Canava in the room of Colonel Forbes reſigned.

Captain G. L. Wahab, of the 1ſt Battalion 17th, Regiment Native Infantry, ſtationed at Palamco ttah to be inſpector of Polygar Forts in Tinnevelly, in the room of Lieutenant Haultain of the 2d Battalion 24th Regiment on its march to the Preſideney.

Surgeon Tait from the 12th to the 7th Regiment N. I. and poſted to the 1ſt Battalion ; he is to be ſtruck off the ſtrength of the 2d Battalion 15th Regt. with which he was ordered to do duty.

Surgeon Sherwood from 7th to the 12th Regt. N. I. and poſted to the 2d Bat.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon R. Hunter from the 7th to the 15th Regt N. I. and 2d Bat-

Aſſiſtant Surgeon W. Haines from the 15th to the to the 7th Regt. N. I. and 1ſt Bat.

Aſſiſtant Sugeon M. Hunter is poſted to the 1ſt Batt. 22d Regt. N. I.

Aſſiſtant Surgeon Woolcott is poſted to the 3d Regt. Cavalry

BOMBAY.

DEATHS,]—On board the H. C. Ship Dorſetſhire, at ſea on the 10th inſt. Lieut. Alexander McTaviſh, of the Bombay Infantry, cut off by a rapid conſumption at an untimely age, deeply and deſervedly lamented.

Lieut, G. Oſborne, of the Royal Navy.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.]—At Pondicherry, on the 3d inſtant, by the Reverend W. Thomas, Captain Henry Cory Harvey, of the 2d Battalion 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to Miſs Emily Elizabeth Mackey.

BIRTHS.]—At Jaulnah, on the 30th October, the Lady of Major Keaſeerry, Commanding the 1ſt Bat. 9th Regt. of a Son.

At Ellore, on the 2d inſtant, the Lady of W. D. Grſaves, Eſq. of a Daughter.

On the 5th inſtant, the Lady of Lieutanant Joſian Stewart, of a Daughter.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.]—At Serampore, on Friday, the 11th October, the Rev. E. Pritchett, to Miſs Parkhouſe.

DEATHS.]—At Chowringhee, on Thurſday evening, the 31ſt ultimo, in the Twenty-fifth year of her age, Eſther Maria, the Lady of W. E. Rees, Eſq. Officiating Judge of the Nizamut Adawlut, greatly and ſincerely regretted by all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance. In every relation of life ſhe was moſt amiable and eſtimable ; and her Death is lamented by her Family as an irreparable loſs.

At Dinapore, on the 24th ultimo, Mr. John Goodall, one of the oldeſt European Reſidents in India.

On Monday, the 4th Nov. Mr. John Scott Smith, an old Inhabitant of this City.

At Batavia, F. Maguire, Eſq. Surgeon of His [illegible] Regiment.

[illegible] place, Lieutenant Kenneth Mac[illegible] [illegible]ngal Eſtabliſhment.

[illegible] on the 8th Octobar, aged 24, the Lady [illegible]ant Wade, of H. M. 25th Regiment [illegible]agoons.

[illegible]ning, Miſs Rogers, eldeſt Daughter [illegible]gers, aged 17 years, recently ar[illegible]and.

ENGLISH EXTRACT.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 12, 1811.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince Regent has been pleaſed, in the name and on the behalf of his Majeſty, to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. Charles York, Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart. Vice-Admiral of the Blue Squadron of his Majeſty's Fleet, James Baller, Eſq. William Domett, Eſq. Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majeſty's Fleet, Sir Joſeph Sidney York, Knt. the Hon. Frederick Robinſon, and Horatio Walpole, Eſq. commonly called Lord Walpole, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Officer of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain Ireland, and the Dominions Iſlands, and Territories thereunto belonging.

LONDON, JUNE 13.

By the Anholt Mail we have advices from the North to the 1ſt inſtant. It is ſaid that Sir James Saumarez, who ſtill remains in the Roads of Gottenburg, had officially declared, that ſhould the mercantile fleet at Carlſham, with the cargoes, not be ſurrendered, he ſhould commence open hoſtility againſt the port. By an order from Government, the officers of the Cuſtom-Houſe there had been arreſted preparatory to their trial, and during the progreſs, the foreigners had been ſent up the country. The following letter comprehends nearly all the correct and important intelligence received by this opportunity.

"GOTTENBURGH, MAY 30.

"Bernadotte has rendered himſelf extremely popular.—In every Swediſh port orders have been iſſued to take all Daniſh veſſels, to burn all their privateers, and make their crews priſoners. The Danes have more than 400 privateers. I am aſſured that Bonaparte has conſiſcated the property of Bernadotte in France, and that the Swediſh Ambaſſador has quitted Paris.

"The Prince of Eckmuhe has expreſſed himſelf with much inſolence to the Swediſh Miniſter at Hamburgh, reſpecting Bernadotte.

"A war with Denmark ſeems to be unavoidable ; but things will take a different turn if Ruſſia has compoſed her diſagreements with France, Bernadotte has expreſſed himſelf diſtinctly, declaring that the taking of Swediſh ſhips by Daniſh privateers, will be conſidered in the light of aggreſſion and hoſtirity. It is reported, that Pruſſian as well as Daniſh property will be confiſcated.

"The order to unload the ſhips was only put in execution at Carlſham and Carlſcrona. The foreigners received orders to depart from theſe two places, and then the unloading was ſtopped. All goods were afterwards put at the diſpoſal of the owners ; but with the condition that they ſhould not be exported."

JUNE 15.

It is underſtood that the Prince Regent has ſignified his pleaſure that the place of Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion may remain vacant at preſaet, there being no proceedings in the Courts that would require the Chief Judge before the month of November next ; nor does his Royal Highneſs conſider the judicial offices of the United Kingdom as at all connected with, or neceſſary to, the ſtrenght of the Political Adminiſtration. In declining to take the nomination that was preſented to him, his Royal Highneſs has conferred a ſignal favour on the whole body of the people of Scotland.

Miniſters, it is ſaid, alſo took his Royal Highneſs's pleaſnre on the appointment of Earl of Moira to the place of Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, vacant by the death of Lord Melville. This is a political place, ſtrictly within the line of the patronage of Miniſters. Rumour ſays, that the Noble Earl is likely to be appointed.

We had an interview with a Gentleman who left Biſcay on the 23d of May, who ſlept at the ſame inn with Joſeph Bonaparte, on his return to France, and who, during a residence of three months in the neighbourhood of the Pyrenees, had continual opportunities of aſcertaining what was paſſing there. He aſſures us that not a ſingle French ſoldier had intered Spain ſince the arrival of Beſſieres; and that, on the contrary, a conſiderable number, principally however noneffectives, had returned to France.

Yeſterday the Prince Regent received an expreſs, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Clarence was very ill, in conſequence of a ſpaſmodic attack on the cheſt, to which he has been at times ſubject throngh life—The Prince immediately ſet out for Buſhy-Park, to ſee him.

Bonaparte has at length conſented that the gallant Captain Fane ſhould be exchanged for a French Captain de Vaiſſeau, named Callot, and that his arrival in England may be expected by the firſt cartel from Morlaix.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

We received on Saturday evening German Papers to the date of the 4th inſt. ;and if the account in the firſt of the following paragraphs be correct, theſe venal prints have at laſt reluctantly ſupplied us with an important fact, the Peace between Ruſſia and Turkey; which event, it has been preſumed, would be followed as a natural effect by a ruptnre between Alexander and Napoleon. We muſt, however, at preſent withhold our belief :—

"PETERSBURG, MAY 11.

"Accounts were received in this city by the Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, ſtating thnt Preliminaries of Peace between the Emperor of all the Ruſſias and the Ottoman Porte were ſigned on the night of the 23d April. The particular ſtipulations entered into are not mentioned ; but among them is an article by which Turkey is to retain Poſſeſſion of Wallachia, and Ruſſia of Moldavia and Baſſarabia, together with all the harbours and forts belonging to them. The latter will have poſſeſſion of the fortreſs of Iſmael, and the Turks, of that of Buchareſt. The nentrality of Servia is allowed, and ſhe is to become a party to this treaty."

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The letters by the Anholt Mail were delivered yeſterday ; thoſe from Koinſburg are to the 22d ultimo, and from Gottenburg to the 5th inſt. One of theſe mentions, that General Lauriſton had been graciouſly received at Peterſburgh, and that it was to be concluded that all differences between France and Ruſſia had been amicably adjuſted. Another from Wingo Sound, dated June 4th, ſtates, that the differences were actually adjuſted. A third letter would lead to an oppoſite concluſion. The following is an extract :

"KONIGSBURG, MAY 20.

War is inevitable, matters are come to ſuch ſiatuation.—The Poles every where are well diſpoſed to Ruſſia, and ill diſpoſed to France. There might be eaſily raiſed an army of 150,000 fine men, accuſtomed to hardſhips."

A fourth letter from Memel ſays, that an inſurrection had occuzed in Poland, and that the French were, in conſequence, driven out of Warſaw. Amidſt theſe continual contradictions, it is ſtill impoſſible to arrive at any certain concluſion.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The advices from Peterſburg neither confirm or contradict the report of war between Ruſſia and France. One fact is mentioned in a letter from Memel, immediately conducted with the queſtion, which is, that an arrangement has been made by Bonaparte with the King of Saxony, under which the latter is to reſign the Dukedom of Warſaw, in favour of the Emperor Alexander. The following is an important communication partly connected with the ſame ſubject :—

"CARLSCRONA, JUNE 2.

"Sir James Saumarez has not yet arrived in the Baltic, but we have ſeen him at Gottenburg, and by all appearances, things will go on ſmoothly this year. This Government alſo does all in its power to accommodate, and ſeems determined not to deviate from the principle upon which it now ſtands with Great Britain.

"The ſtrong reports that were afloat lately reſpecting a rupture between France and Ruſſia, have ſubſided.

"The ſtate of Pruſſia and Germany is miſerable, and to the eaſtward of Memel, no Ships are allowed to ſail at all from any harbour."

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF SPAIN. BY THE COUNCIL OE REGENCY,

ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF MAY 2.

That memorable day, Spaniards, on which the nation roſe to the majeſty of independence, from the depth of ſervitude and diſmay, has now come round for the third time. What grand but, at the ſame time, mournful recollections does not its return excite !

When Napoleon was iſſuing from Bayonne his decrees of blood—when, madly impatient, he was accuſing Murat of remiſſneſs for not precipitating the means of terror—he did not perceive that theſe atrocious counſels, recoiling upon the very iniquity which planned them, would be deſtructive to their treacherous agents. The 2d of May dawned—the French had fixed upon it for completing their murderous plots ; and the people of Madrid, indignant at the outrages which they ſuffered, roſe at once to revenge them, or to die. Ill armed, without plan, without Chief, they did not heſitate a moment to attack thoſe veteran battalions, formidable by their arms, their victories, and their union. The Patriots fell nobly fighting or they periſhed by treachery, while thinking themſelves protected by the truce which diſarmed them. But the blood which was ſhed could not be confined to the Prado of the Capital,—it ſpread itſelf over the ſoil of the Peninſula—it every where excited enthuſiaſm—and at one and the ſame time, and with one voice, the ſignal was every where given for this rancorou, ſanguinary, and deſolating war, ſimilar in all reſpects to the execrable aggreſſion which gave it birth.

It was then ſaid by our treacherous enemies, and their unworthy partizans, "How raſh and unavailing your attempts! You have neither arms, magazines, nor ſoldiers; your Generals and Officers want experience and military knowledge; your poverty is great, your ignorance greater; you muſt loſe every battle which you hazard againſt the moſt practiſed troops in the world; the war will diſorganiſe, will ruin every thing; and your impotent efforts, inſtead of ſaving that ſhadow of a country which you adore, will plunge it in miſery and deſolation, and load it with much heavier chains than thoſe you now wiſh to eſcape."

Spaniards, you rejected with horror theſe vile ſuggeſtions, and devoted yourſelves to adverſity, certain of ſhaking off ignominy by reſiſtance, and of finally eſtabliſhing, though at the expence of immenſe labours and numberleſs exertions, that independence & happineſs to which you aſpired. True it is, that the ſtupid tyranny to which you were previouſly ſubject had left you without mounds to oppoſe to the inundation. A furious ſea broke in, and covered with its waves an unprotected country; but it muſt one day abandon it again; and the inundation though now deſtructive (in like manner as the earth is fertiliſed by the conflagration of foreſts or the aſhes of volcanoes), will depoſit in our ſoil all the germs of proſperity and abundance.

What combats, what viciſſitudes, what contrariety of events, have you not experienced during theſe three terrible years! Conquerors at firſt, then conquered; formidable again by the force which you oppoſed to your enemies; favoured by the war of Auſtria againſt the Tyrant, but too ſoon deprived of that powerful aſſiſtance; condemned again to experience all the rigour of deſtiny, and reduced to extremity; threatened with the diſſolution of empire by the ſeparation of ſome diſtant provinces; yet always firm, always magnanimous; encountering adverſity without being overcome by it; forming new eſtabliſhments amidſt your very ruins, and diſmaying the enemy by your ceaſeleſs efforts.

If from this ſtormy and uncertain ſpectacle, impartial Europe and poſterity turn their eyes to your political and civil march, how much will they ſee to compenſate for your military misfortunes! What were you before the ſecond of May? Grief to recollect it, and ſhame to utter it!—Slaves, bending under the yoke of tyranny; obeying, like a worthleſs herd, the empire of deſpotiſm and caprice. What are you now? At the ſolemn voice of your Repreſentatives, in Cortes aſſembled, the imperiſhable rights of the People are revived, which deſpotiſm had uſurped; arbitrary Government has diſappeared, by the three powers no longer confounded in one—the political balance is re-eſtabliſhed—the liberty of thought is ſecured by that of the preſs—the execution of juſtice is at this moment founding on the eternal baſis of natural equity—and the conſtitution which is preparing for you wlll be the keyſtone of that grand arch, on which the throne of the reorganized monarchy will be erected.

Thus, the Spaniard of the preſent day, dependent upon the law alone, inviolable in his perſon, his property, and the juſt freedom of his opinions; contributing to ſuch taxes only as are impoſed by the National Congreſs—interpoſing by himſelf, or by perſons enjoying his confidence, in the collection and application of ſuch ſacrifices; having all the paths of knowledge, of glory, and of fortune opened to his activity and induſtry —marches proudly on the face of the earth, in no reſpect inferior to its potentaties in ſocial dignity. In vain will you ſearch for his equal on the Continent, where the iron rod of oppreſſion holds men degraded and where all are his inferiors. You muſt ſearch for his equals in that iſland alone, his generous ally and heroic compeer in this great conteſt; in that iſland, the happy ſanctuary of liberty, the grand ſeat of laws, and the eternal model of human civilization!

Such is—ſuch ought to be—the, Spaniard under the reign of law. O! you who live under its benign influence, convey yourſelves in thought to the provinces oppreſſed by the enemy, and compare your ſituation which that of thoſe who are there groaning in ſorrow! Behold them tyranniſed over by the Chiefs, inſulted by the ſubalterns, pillaged by the tax-gatherers: behold them harraſſed by ſpies aſſailed by ſuſpicions, ruined by accuſations, without ſecurity, without confidence, without civil or political conſideration. Then will you feel how much more the rapacity of tyrants coſts than the defence of your country, and the preſervation of good laws.

Whatever bleſſings ſocial order confers upon man, theſe the Spaniſh Citizen has either in proſpect or in poſſeſſion. One impediment alone prevents us from enjoying them in all their extent, and that impediment is war—a war juſt, neceſſary, and unavoidable. Has it been declared by the pride or the private intereſts of a deſpot, by the caprice of a favourite or through the exaggaerted declamations of an ambitious demagogue? No: all Spaniards have voted it in a manner the moſt unanimous and ſolemn; all have haſtened to revenge the greateſt outrages which ever were offered to any nation: and to defend the firſt bleſſings of a great people—their independence. All the Authorities which have been hitherto eſtabliſhed—all the ſyſtems of Government which have ſucceeded each other—have they not all been for maintaining the ſtruggle—Has any one of them talked of peace?

Spaniards! you have demanded war; and the war is in the mean time a continued and painful ſeries of dangers, of alarms, of fatigues and of proviſions.—But if individuals ſink not under the rigours of adverſity, powerful nations never periſh; and ours will know how to imitate the magnificent example of the 2d of May, as it has followed hitherto without turning aſide for a moment. Yes, Spaniards, ſince the 2d of May has again dawned upon our eyes, and finds us ſtruggling with the ſame inflexibility as at firſt, let us, on it, proudly repeat to the ſlaves of Bonaparte that the Tyrant was moſt bitterly deceived in his calculations at Bayonne. The innocents ſacrificed at Madrid could not plunge us into the ſtupor of terror. By them began a war which perhaps ſhall laſt for ages. Thouſands upon thouſands of warriors ſhall be immolated to our vengeance. What though diſcipline and Military ſkill may give them victories, their fate ſhall not on that account be better in this terrible country. Conquerors, or conquered—to day in ſmall numbers, to-morrow in greater—as many as paſs the Pyrenees ſhall ſooner or later, accompany the 300,000 victims whom we have already offered as a holocauſt to the names of thoſe who fell on the 2d May—and Spain, like the gulph of eternity, ſhall receive the French on her boſom, and ſhall not permit one of them to eſcape from it.

PEDRO DE AGAR, Preſident.
MANUEL JOSEF QULNTANA, Sec.
Cadiz, May 2, 1811.

LONDON, June 11.

THE REVIEW.

Yeſterday it ſhould ſeem as if London had been almoſt emotied of its inhabitants, ſo eager and general was the deſire, and ſo vaſt the crowd of perſons pouring to Wimbledon. Between four and five in the morning the ſtreets had ſall the buſtle and buſineſs of mid-day.—Horſes, packney-coaches, chariot, curricles, gigs, carts, and every other vepicle, had been for ſome days in requiſition. It was impoſſible to engage a coach yeſterday in any part of London. It was the firſt time the Prince of Wales aſſiſted at any public exhibition ſince his being appointed Regent. The deſire to ſee his Royal Highneſs, therefore, added to the wiſh to behold ſo large a military force, together with the fineneſs of the day, all concurred to crowd Wimbledon to exceſs. From the early hour of five, the ſtreet, were all buſtle. The inſpiring bugle was heard at intervals, ſummoning the different corps—it was a moſt animating ſcene. From ſix to nine, perſons poured in aſtoniſhing numbers through Knightſbridge. Coaches followed, as if at ſome public proceſſion—one ſolid unbroken line. About ſix the different corps and regiments began their march. Thoſe from the city over London and Black-friars bridges; ſome from Weſtminſter over Weſtminſter bridge. The detachment from the Guards, under one of the heroes of Barroſa, General Dilkes, marched through the park and down Sloane ſtreet; the Horſe Guards, St. George's Volunteers, &c. by Brompton, bands playing national airs, the people cheering as they paſſed, Some of the troops went in the new military cars, which contain each twelve men, and convey troops with great rapidity.

One would have thought London did not contain ſo many thouſands of people as crowded every road for hours. It is ſuppoſed that there never was aſſembled before to vaſt a multitude. Such was the ſcene at the different outlets from London to Wimbledon. At Wimbledon, by ſeven o'clock and earlier, many perſons had taken their stations upon the Heath; parties were ſeen ſelecting their poſts; coaches arrived and ſtood in lines; the tops, the inſides the backs, all crowded. By nine ſome of the troops had arrived. It was a fine ſight to ſee them approaching the Heath as to one common centre from all parts. As ſoon as they arrived on the Common, they aſſembled in cloſe column of companies in and behind the right of their own ground ready to deploy into line.

In this manner the right company or diviſion of each corps ſtood on its proper ground which it was to occupy in the line, and the others in cloſe column behind it; and each corps, for the purpoſe, marched with its right in front.

About half-paſt ten the general line was ordered to be formed by deploying to the left. Then was ſeen one of the fineſt ſights poſſible; the extent of the heaths, the beauty of the day, the fineneſs of the different regiments, the ſteadineſs of their diſcipline, the exactneſs of their manœuvres, all moving as onebody, as one man, the aſſembled crowds reaching from one end to the other, all made the ſpectacle ſuch a one as can ſcarcely be deſcribed in adequate terms. And beſides, theceager expectation of the Regent's arrival —each eye turned towards the road he was to come—the Generals, among whom we noticed the following, waiting to receive him: —the Dukes of York and Cambridge, Generals Heathfield, Paget, Lloyd, Congreve, Burrard, Dilkes, Turner, the Marquis of Huntley, Barton, Bolton and Macfarlane.

The Prince left Carlton Houſe about a quarter before eleven. A great coucourſe of people had been waiting in Pall-mall to ſee him ſet out; his Royal Highneſs was in a full General's uniform; he was accompanied by Colonels Bloomfield, Macmahon, and another Officer; he went in his travelling chariot, preceded and followed by ſeveral ſervants on horſeback. At a quarter paſt eleven the firſt ſignal gun was fired to notify the Regent's approach; the whole of the military ſtood ſhouldered, and the Royal Artillery and Artillery Company fired each a royal ſalute. The crowds rent the air with acclamations. A few minutes after the Prince arrived in front of the line, a ſecond cannon fired, and the whole of the line preſented arms. Officers ſaluting, and the Bands playing "God ſave the King." A third cannon fired, and the line ſhouldered, ſupported arms, and remained ſteady. His Royal Highneſs proceeded to the right of the line, and from the right of the firſt line to the left,' and from the right of the ſecond to the left—the muſic playing as he paſſed.

As each ſucceeding cannon fired, the whole body ſhouldered and loaded, firing in diſtinct corps, or *a fue de joie*, as they received orders, giving occaſionally three Engliſh cheers, hats and hands waving in the air, drums beating, and muſic playing "God ſave the King."

The ſight was one of the grandeſt ever ſeen, and all ranks of people ſeemed to be equally delighted with the animating ſcence.

DEATH.
OF
LORD VISCOUNT MELVILLE.

The Right Honorable Lord Viſcount Melville, Baron Dunira, expired, in the courſe of Tueſday night, at the houſe of his Son-in-Law and Nephew, the Lord Chief Baron. His Lordſhip has been in his uſual ſtate of health for ſome time preceding and had attended, occaſionally, the General Aſſembly during its ſitting. He was deeply affected at the death of his reſpected friend the Preſident, whoſe funeral he was to attend the ſucceeding day, expreſſed his apprehenſion that the ſcene would be a trying one, and bear ſtrong upon his feelings.

His Lordſhip was found dead in bed on Wedneſday morning. As he was uniformly in the habit of riſing at ſeven, his ſervant, ſurpriſed at his not appearing, went in at eight—Receiving no anſwer to his call, he opened the curtains, and diſcovered his Lordſhip lying perfectly lifeleſs, with his head reſting on one arm and the other extended on the bed clothes. No ſymptoms of pain or agitation appeared, nor could any be diſcovered by the examination of the moſt ſkilful Phyſicians Apoplexy is ſuppoſed to have been the cauſe of this very unexpected cataſtrophe. His Lordſhip had been affected, as we have already mentioned, in a very uncommon degree, by the ſudden death of the late Lord Preſident Blair, to whom he was attached, not only by high public eſteem, but by the moſt intimate ties of private friendſhip. On the preceding evening he had been employed in making a number of arrangements relative to the family.

On the Character of this eminent Stateſman, the ſteady friend of Mr. Pitt, and firm ſupporter of all his meaſures, the Hiſtory of this Country, for the laſt 28 years, diſtinguiſhed by ſo many important events, (indeed the moſt Eventful Æra in the Annals of Europe), forms the beſt comment. His Political conduct was Manly and Deciſive; warm and ſincere in his attachments, he was equally open and intrepid in his oppoſition to what he conceived to be wrong

He held, at different periods, the Offices of Treaſurer of the Navy, Secretary of State, and Firſt Lord of the Admiralty. In the laſt department he acquired much and deſerved popularity, by proving himſelf the Patron and Protector of the till then, in many inſtances, neglected Seamen; and his Lordſhip's name will ever be gratefully remembered in the Britiſh Fleet.

His Lordſhip was a Privy Counſellor, and held the Office of Lords Privy Seal for Scotland, and was Governor of the Bank of Scotland.

His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his Titles by his only ſon the Right Honorable Robert Dundas, Preſident of the Board of Controul, Repreſentative in Parliament of the County of Edenburgh.

Lord Melville entered Advocate in 1764. He was ſome time after appointed Solicitor-General, and in 1775, on Sir James Montgomery being made Lord Chief Baron, he ſucceeded him as Lord Advocate, which place he occupied till 1783.

In 1803, he was created Viſcount Melville and Baron Dunira. His Lordſhip was the youngeſt ſon of the Right Honorable Robert Dundas, Lord Preſident of the Court of Seſſion, by Miſs Gordon, daughter of Sir William Gordon, of Gordonſton Bart. He was twice married, firſt, to Miſs Rannie, daughter to Captain Rannie of Melville, by whom he has one ſon, Robert, (now Viſcount Melville) Preſident of the Board of Controul and Member of Parliament for the County of Edinburgh, who married to Miſs Saunders, and has children; and three daughters, the eldeſt of whom was married to Mr. Drummond, and afterwards to Mr. Strange, both Bankers in London; the ſecond married her couſin, the preſent Lord Chief Baron; and the third is married to the Honorable George Abercromby. His Lordſhip was ſecondly married to Lady Jane Hope, daughter of the late and ſiſter of the preſent Earl of Hopetoun.

His Lordſhip was an acute, argumentative, and ready ſpeaker; in private ſociety, a very benevolent man, a moſt agreeable companion, and greatly beloved by the numerous circle of his friends.

The death of Lord Melville occaſions a vacancy for the county of Edinburgh, by his ſon being called up to the Houſe of Lords.

It is remarkable that Lord Melville died on the Birth day of his much reſpected friend Mr. Pitt.

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BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1811.

THE COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1811.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council has great ſatisfaction in publiſhing the following deſpatch from His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Achmuty containing a report of the proceedings of the army ſubſequent to the 26th of Auguſt, to the concluſion of a Capitulation between His Excellency and General Janſſens on the 18th of September, by which the Iſland of Java and its Dependencies have been ſurrendered to the Britiſh Government.

By Order of the Honorable the
Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

On board His Majeſty's Ship Modeſte off Samarang 21ſt September 1811.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to ſubmit to your Lordſhip, a continuation of the report, which it is my duty to lay before you, of the proceedings of the army under my command.

Immediately on receiving the intelligence, of General Janſſens' retreat, from Buytinzorge, by an Eaſtern route, and the occupation of that poſt by our troops, I placed a force conſiſting of the 3d Battation of Bengal volunteers, and a detachment of artillery with two Guns, under the orders of Colonel Wood: and directed his embarkation, in communication with Rear Admiral Stopford, who ordered three Frigates on this ſervice, for the purpoſe of occupying the Fort of Cheribon; tranſports were at the ſame time put in a ſtate of preparation for a force conſiſting of the detachment of the royal, and a company of Bengal artillery, a troop of his Majeſty's 22d Dragoons, his Majeſty's 14th and 78th Regiment of Foot, the 4th Battalion of Bengal volunteers Sepoys, the Madras Pioneers, and a ſmall ordnance equipment, with which, it was my intention to embark, and accompany Rear Admiral Stopford with the Squadron, for the attack of Sourabaya, and Fort Louis towards which places it was ſuppoſed the enemy had retired.

A large part of his Majeſty's 14th Regiment, the royal artillery, and 6 Field Pieces, were by the kindneſs of Rear Admiral Stopford received on board his Majeſty's ſhip of War, and they with the tranſports ſailed as they could be got ready for Sea, with orders to rendezvous off the Point of Sidayo, near the Weſtern entrance of the harbour of Sourabaya. I embarked on the 4th of September, and early on the morning of the 6th ſailed to join the troops, on his Majeſty's ſhip Modeſte, which the Admiral, in attention to my convenience had allotted for my accommodation.

On the 6th of September, when off the Point of Indermayo, I learnt from an expreſs Boat, which had been boarded by Commodore Broughton, that Cheribon was in poſſeſſion of the frigates, detached on that ſervice.—Having ſeparated from the tranſports on board of which all the troops, but their commander, had embarked, Captain Beaver the Senior officer of the Squadron, had landed the Seamen and Marines; and occupied the Fort, which ſurrendered to his ſummons, in time to make a priſoner of Brigadier Jamelle, while paſſing on his route from Buytinzorge with many other officers and troops. Letters intercepted, on this occaſion, from General Janſſens, announced his intention to collect his remaining force near Samarang, and to retire on Solo.—This intelligence determined me to ſail for Cheribon, where I arrived on the evening of the 7th of September, and finding that no troops had yet arrived, that a detachment of Seamen and Marines had marched in land on the Buytinzorge road, and been ſucceſsful in ſecuring great numbers of the fugitives from thence, and [illegible] poſſeſſion, on terms of capi[illegible] ft of *Carong Snurbony* on [illegible] mediate orders for the [illegible] ment from the diſtrict [illegible] valry, half of the [illegible] detachment of his Majeſty's 89th Regiment from Buytinzorge were directed to join me at Samarang, by the route of Cheribon, and the Light Infantry volunteer Battalion was ordered to embark at Batavia, for the ſame place. I obtained from Captain Beaver of his Majeſty's ſhip Niſus, the diſpatch of veſſels, in every direction, to meet the ſtraggling tranſports, on their route to Sourabaya, and direct them all to rendezvous at Samarang; addreſſing a letter to the Honorable Admiral Stopford, to Commodore Broughton, and all the Captains of his Majeſty's ſhip's requeſting them to give ſimilar orders. I ſailed the ſame evening on the Modeſte, and, after meeting the Windham tranſport and ordering her with the 3d volunteer Battalion to Cheribon, directed my courſe to Samarang I arrived there on the 9th and was ſhortly after joined by Rear Admiral Stopford, the Commodore and a few tranſports, having on board a part of his Majeſty's 14th Regiment, half the 78th, the artillery detachment, 6 field pieces, and the detachment of Pioneers.

To aſcertain the fact of General Janſſens preſence, and feel how far the Capture of General Jamelle and the troops from Buytinzorge, might have changed his Plan, I repeated to him on the 10th in concert with the Admiral, an invitation to ſurrender the Iſland on terms of Capitulation, and Captain Elliot, and Colonel Agnew were charged with the communication. They ſaw the General, received his reply, aſcertained that he had ſtill with him at leaſt a numerous Staff and that he profeſſed a determination to perſevere in the conteſt. The ſmall force with me did not admit of my attempting to aſſault the place, while it was ſuppoſed to be thus occupied, but an attack was made, that night, by the boats of the ſquadron on ſeveral Gun Veſſels of the enemy moored accroſs the entrance of the rivers leading to the Town, and the precipitation with which they were abandoned, gave a character of probability to accounts, which reached us from Fiſhermen and others, that the General was occupied in withdrawing his troops to the interior, and had fortified a poſition, at a ſhort diſtance on the road towards Solo or Socracaeta, the Reſidence of the Emperor of Java.

On the 12th of September, as no other troops had arrived, it was determined to land and to attack the Town; a ſummons was firſt ſent to to the Commandant, and it appeared, that the enemy had, as at Batavia, evacuated the place, leaving it to be ſurrendered by the commander of the Burghers.—It was that night occupied by a detachment under Colonel Gibbs, and all the troops I could collect, were landed on the following day.

It was aſcertained that the enemy had retired to a ſtrong poſition, at about 6 miles diſtance, on the Solo road; carrying with him, all the Chief Civil as well as Military officers, of the diſtrict; and that he was buſied in compleating Batteries, and intrenchments in a paſs of the Hills, where he had collected the reſidue of his regular troops, ſome Cannon, and a force including the auxiliary troops of Native Princes, exceeding 8000 men, Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery, commanded by many European officers of rank.

As any check to the attempt of our troops, at this important period, might have been productive of the worſt effect, I thought it prudent to wait the hourly expected arrival of a larger force, but after two days paſſed at Samarang without their appearance, I reſolved to riſk an attack, with the ſlender means at my diſpoſal, rather than give the Enemy confidence, by a longer delay, or afford them time to complete their works which were ſaid to be ſtill imperfect.

For theſe reaſons, on the evening of the 14th, I had directed preparations to be made for an attack on the following day, when intelligence arrived, that the Windham had ſailed from Cheribon with ſome troops, and ſeveral veſſels were ſeen in the offing. I therefore countermanded the orders in the expectation of ſuccours, but the Admiral, anxious on account of the approaching unfavorable ſeaſon, to ſecure a ſafe anchorage for the ſhips, ſailed on the morning with two ſhips of the line, and 3 Frigates to attack Fort Louis, and, if ſucceſsful, to occupy the harbour of Sourabaya.

The Wyndham alone arrived in the courſe of the night; and even the very ſlender reinforcement which ſhe bronght, was, ſituated as we were, of great importance, as it enabled [illegible] to withdraw all the European Garriſon from the Fort of Samarang and to add a company of ſepoys to the field force, which thus ſtrengthened, did not exceed 1,100 infantry and the neceſſary artillery to man 4 ſix pounders, with ſome pioneers.

I did not think it proper, to aſſume the direct command of ſo ſmall a detachment: I confided it, to Colonel Gibbs of his Majeſty's 59th Regiment, proceeding however, with the troops, that I might be at hand, to profit by any fortunate reſult of the attack.

Experience had warranted my repoſing the fulleſt confidence in the valour, and diſcipline of the troops I had the good fortune to command, and taught me to appreciate thoſe, which the enemy could oppoſe to them. Many of the fugitives from Cornelis were in their ranks, and the reſt of their forces, were ſtrongly impreſſed, by their exaggerated accounts, with the dangers to be dreaded from the impetuoſity of our troops. I did not therefore feel apprehenſive of any unfortunate reſult, from attacking the enemy, with numbers ſo very diſproportionate; but from our total want of cavalry, I did not expect to derive from it, any very deciſive advantage, beyond that of driving them from the poſition they had choſen.

The ſmall party of cavalry of which I had been diſappointed, by the abſence of the tranſports which conveyed them, would have been invaluable; much of the enemy force was mounted, and they had ſome horſe artillery, while not even the horſes of my ſtaff were arrived, and our artillery and ammunition were to be moved by hand by the Laſcars and pioneers, who for this purpoſe, were attached to the field pieces.

Colonel Gibbs marched at 2 o'clock, on the morning of the 16th from Samarang, and after aſcending ſome ſteep hills, at the diſtance of near ſix miles, the fires of the enemy appeared, a little before the dawn of day extending along the ſummit of a hill, which croſs our front at Tattee Allee and over part of which, the road was cut. The doubtful light, and great height of the hills they occupied, made the poſition appear, at firſt, moſt formidable. It was reſolved to attack it immediately and, as the leading diviſion or advance of the detachment moved forward to turn the enemy's left, a fire was opened on them from many guns placed on the ſummit of the hill, and various poſitions on its faces, which completely commanded the road, theſe were anſwered by our field pieces, as they came up, with the effect, though fired from a conſiderable diſtance and with great elevation, of confuſing the enemys artillery in directing their fire, from which a very trifling loſs was ſuſtained. Their flank was turned, with little difficulty, but what aroſe from the extreme ſteepneſs of the aſcent; and after a ſhort but ineffectual attemp to ſtop by the fire of ſome guns advantageouſly poſted acroſs a deep ravine, the advance of the body of our detachment, the enemy abandoned the greateſt part of their artillery, and were ſeen in great numbers and in great confuſion, in full retreat.

Our want of cavalry to follow the fugitives with ſpeed, the ſteepneſs of the road, and the neceſsity of removing Chevaux de Friſe with which the paſſage was obſtructed, gave time for the eſcape of the enemy, while our troops exhauſted by their exertions, were recovering their breath.

It was evident that their army was completely diſunited, ſeveral officers, ſome of them of rank, were taken, their Native Allies, panic ſtruck, had abandoned their officers, and only a few pieces of horſe artillery remained of their field ordnance. With theſe they attempted to cover their retreat, purſued by Colonel Gibbs, who with the detachment paſſed ſeveral incomplete and abandoned batteries and, at noon, and after 12 miles march over a rugged country, approached the village of Oonarang, in which, and in the ſmall fort beyond it, the enemy appeared to have halted, and collected irregular maſſes,

Small cannon from the fort and village, opened on the line as it advanced. Our field pieces were brought up to a commanding ſtation, and by their fire, covered the formation of the troops, who led by Colonel Gibbs, were advancing to aſſault the fort, when it was evacuated by the enemy. Alarmedby our fire they were ſeen to abandon it, and its vicinity, in the utmoſt confuſion, leaving ſome light guns, with much ammunition and proviſions in the village, where they had broken the bridge to impede purſuit; the road beyond it, was covered with the caps, cloathing, and military equipments, of their troops who ſeemed to have been completely routed, and diſperſed.

A number of officers made priſoners confirmed this belief; our troops had however marched ſo far, that they were unequal to a longer purſuit; and were quartered in the fort and the barracks which the enemy had quitted

Early in the night, Brigadier Winkleman with ſome other officers, came in to my quarters, with a Flag of Truce, from General Janſſens, who was ſtated to be 15 miles, in advance of my poſition at Solatega, on the road to Solo. The Brigadier was charged to requeſt an armiſtice, that the Governor General might communicate with your Lordſhip, on terms of capitulation. He was informed by my direction, that he muſt treat with me, and that without delay, I however conſented, in conſideration of the diſtance of his poſition, to grant, for the expreſs purpoſe of capitulation, an armiſtice of 24 hours, to commence from 6 o'clock on the following morning, and limited in its effect to the forces preſent. With this anſwer, Brigadier Winkleman returned accepting the armiſtice propoſed.

I was perfectly aware of the general ſentiments of Rear Admiral Stopford regarding the object, on which our joint ſervices were employed, from the unreſerved communication I had held with him. He had ſailed for Sourabaya, with the declared intentions of attacking Fort Louis, and of returning to his ſtation, when the ſervice was accompliſhed; and he was moſt anxious for its ſpeedy termination, as he had informed me, he did not think ſhips would be ſafe, on the North Coaſts of Java, after the 4th of October, unleſs Sourabaya was in our poſſeſſion. All theſe conſiderations were ſtrong in my mind, againſt the delay of a reference to him, and confident that the important object of obtaining for Great Britain, an immediate ſurrender of the Iſland ought not to be impeded or delayed, by any point merely of form. I did not heſitate to act individually, and on my ſole reſponſibility for the intereſt of the ſtate. I had alſo cauſe to fear, if the favorable moment was allowed to paſs, that the allies of the enemy, might recover from their panic, that General Janſſens might learn the ſmall amount of our force; that he might again collect his troops, and retire on Solo, where profiting by the period of the approaching rains, he might prolong the conteſt, and though I could not doubt it's ultimate ſucceſs, a war in the interior would have embarraſſed our arrangements, and have involved the affairs of the colony in inextricable confuſion.

On the forenoon of the 17th of September, the Commodur de Kock, Brigadier and Chief, of the Staff of the French army on Java, arrived at Oonarang, with powers from General Janſſens to treat of a capitulation which I authorized Colonel Agnew the Adjutant General of the Forces, to diſcuſs with him, on my part. The reſult was the ſignature by them, of the Articles I have the honor to encloſe (No. 1.) with which General de Kock returned in the afternoon, to obtain General Janſſens' approval.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 18th, Brigadier Winkleman arrived at my quarters, from General Janſſens, who declined to ſign the articles which had been agreed upon, adverting particularly to thoſe, which concerned the Debts of the Government to individuals. He requeſted that I would meet the General half way, or ſtated that he would, if preferred, come to my quarters at Oonarang, for the purpoſe of diſcuſſion, or explanation of theſe articles.

As the ſituation in which it was evident he ſtood, deprived him of all claim to thoſe terms of capitulation, which had he profited by the former invitations made while he ſtill poſſeſſed the means of defence, he might perhaps have obtained, and as my ſituation with a force unequal to proſecute operations further in the interior would not admit of delay, I aſſumed a firm tone, and deſiring General Winkleman to be informed, that perſonal reſpect for the character of General Janſſens had alone induced me to grant any terms to his army, announced to him, that the armiſtice would ceaſe at the appointed hour, and the troops march forward at the ſame time. Colonel Agnew gave orders for this purpoſe in his preſence and informed him, that if General Janſſens allowed the opportunity of capitulating now offered to eſcape, by not accepting the terms alpared, no other could be offered. Brigadier Winkleman returned with all ſpeed to General Janſſens, and Colonel Gibbs marched with his detachment at 6 o'clock, on the road to Solatega when after advancing about 5 miles, he was met by Brigadier Winkleman, bearing the capitulation confirmed by the ſignature of General Janſſens, and accompanied by a letter (No. 2.) which ſtrongly marked the acuteneſs of his feelings at being compelled, by the deſertion of his allies and the deſtruction of his army, to adopt this meaſure.

The detachment countermarched immediately and after ſending a company (at the requeſt of Brigadier Winkleman) to ſecure the guns in the Port of Solatega, moved back to Oonarang, whence on the evening, I returned to Samarang, juſt before General Janſſens had announced his intentions of joining me, at the former place.

The General, with great part of his Officers, alſo reached Samarang that night. I viſited him on the following day, and arranged for the equipment of a Tranſport, to convey him to Batavia with his Suit, on which they embarked this morning.

I have diſpatched Colonel Gibbs to aſſume the command of the diviſion of Sourabaya, to which I have allotted his Majeſty's 78th Regiment, the 4th Volunteer Battalion, the Light Infantry Battalion, and the Royal Artillery—I have ſent a ſmall Detachment under Major Yule, of the 28th Bengal Regiment an officer on whoſe conduct I have much reliance, to accompany the Prince of *Samanap*, and his force, to the Iſland of Madura, where I have directed the Major to aſſume command, ſubject to the General control of Colonel Gibbs. He has been inſtructed to occupy the ſmall Forts of Joanna, and Rambang on his Route, and I have directed that of Japara, to be occupied from Samarang. Indromayo, Tagal, and Pacalongan, have been garriſoned by troops from Cheribon.

In mentioning the *Prince of Samanap*, it would be unjuſt to him not to report, that prior to my march from Samarang, to attack the enemy, he ſent to aſk my orders, being with 2000 of his people within a ſhort diſtance of Damak. He viſited me on my return to Samarany and expreſſed an earneſt wiſh, for the protection and friendſhip of the Britiſh Nation.

As Colonel Wood requeſted permiſſion to relinquiſh the command of Samarang and return to Bengal, I appointed Lieutenant Colonel Watſon of his Majeſty's 14th Regiment to relieve him in that command; the 14th Regiment, a ſmall Detachment of Artillery, and part of the 3d Volunteer Battalion, have been ſtationed at Samarang, and will ſhortly I truſt be reinforced by the arrival of the Detachments of the Horſe Artillery, Cavalry, and 89th Regiment.

I have detached Captain Robinſon your Lordſhip's Aid de Camp with a ſmall Eſcort to the Courts of Solo, and Ojogocarta, to deliver a letter from me, to the Emperor, and Sultaun, and announce the change which has taken place—I have alſo called upon the Reſidents at their Courts, Van Braam, and Engelhard, to continue agreeably to Capitulation, the exerciſe of their functions, in behalf of the Britiſh Government, and to ſecure carefully the public property of the late Government, placed in the Territories of the reſpective Princes, at whoſe Court they reſide.

I have alſo required the public functionaries of the late Government, to continue in the temporary exerciſe of their functions, which hitherto I have found no inſtance of their declining to perform.

It will be neceſſary ſoon to arrange for the guard of honor, attached to the Emperor and Sultaun, of the troops of the European Government of Java, and for the occupation of the Forts at their Capital, and on the lines of communication to and between theſe; but this will eaſily be arranged when the troops ordered to Samarang, ſhall have arrived, and the report of Captain Robinſon ſhall have warranted a judgement, of the ſtrength of theſe Detachments.

I embarked this morning on his Majeſty's Ship Modeſte for Batavia, and ſhall have the honor of receiving your Lordſhip's perſonal commands, and diſcuſſing with you, the ſeveral Military arrangements, which it may be neceſſary to make, for the ſecurity of the Iſland, of Java, and its dependencies, previous to my return to Madras, which it is my wiſh to do without delay.

I have the honor to be,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obdt.
Humble ſervant,
(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY,
Lieut. General.

(A True Copy)
J. CRAWFURD
Acting Sec to Govt.
Right Honorable LORD MINTO,
Governor General
&c. &c. &c.

Articles of Capitulation agreed on between the Commander De Hock Brigadier, and Chief of the Staff of the army of His Majeſty the Emperor and King veſted with powers to that effect from His Excellency Governor General Janſſens, and Colonel Agnew Adjutant General of the Forces of His Britannic Majeſty on Java, on the part of His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Samuel Auchmuty Commander in Chief of His Britanic Majeſty's troops on that Iſland.	Articlesde la Capitulation arretes entre le Commandeur De Hock Brigadier et Chef de l'Etat Major General de l'armee de ſa Majeſte L'Empereur & Roi de L'Iſle de Java muni de pouvoir du ſon Excellence Le Governeur General Janſſens, et Le Colonel Agnew Adjutant General de L'armee de Sa Majeſte Britanique au Java, par order de Son Excellence Le General Auchmuty Commandant en Cheif des troupes Britanique.
Anſwer to the 1ſt Article. The events of war having placed all the Provinces of Java Weſt of Samarang in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh Forces, General Janſſens can only be allowed to ſtipulate for thoſe which remain to the Eaſtward of Samarang and which are not yet in poſſeſſion of His Britaninc Majeſty's Forces.	*1ſt Article.* Le General Janſſens remettra au General Auchmuty L'Iſle de Java et ſes dependance.
Anſwer to the 2d Article. All the troops of the French army of every deſcription on Java and its dependencies, muſt be conſidered as priſoners of war. The officers who ſurrender under the Capitulation ſhall retain their ſwords, their horſes and private baggage.	*2d Article.* Les Europeans, officiers ſous officiers & ſoldats qui ſont avec Le General Janſſens ou dans la parti du Java qui ne par encore au pouvoir des armée de Sa Majeſte Britanique ne ſeront point conſideres comme priſoniers du Guerre, Les officiers conſerveront leurs Epies, Chevaux, & bagages.
Anſwer to the 3d, Article. No ſtipulations can be admitted for that part of the French army but the officers and ſoldiers ſhall receive that treatment, which the Britiſh Goverement always gives to priſoners of war.	*3d, Article.* Ils ſeront, ainſi que ceux deja au pouvoir des armées de Sa Majeſte Britanique conduit en France au frais du Gouverment Anglais, les dernier ſur leur parole d'honneur.
Anſwer to the 4th Article. Anſwered by the preceding articles.	*4th Article.* Les Bleſſé et les malades jouiront apres leur retabliſſment du privilege demande dans l'article precedent.
Anſwer to the 5th Article. The perſons deſcribed in the fifth article it military and conſidered as ſuch by the uſage of the French ſervice, muſt be priſoners of War. If they are civilians, they ſhall receive the ſame conſideration that is extended to Civilians in general, who may be in the employ of the Government's no ſtipulation for their tranſport to Europe can be admitted.	*5th Article.* Les commiſſaires ordanatuer ou de Guerre. Les officiers de ſanté, commiſſaires de ſaltpetre, et autres employes non combattans ne ſeront point conſidéré comme priſoniers de Guerre, ils ſeront remmenes en France aux frais du Goverment Britanique.
Anſwer to the 6th Article. Such of the native troops in the ſervice of France as lay down their arms, ſhall have permiſſion to return to their homes. The troops of the Emperor of Solo, and the Sultan of Mataram. ſhall alſo be releaſed. The Prince Prang Widons muſt ſurrender the cannon and fire arms of the corps he commands, and will then be permitted to return to his uſual reſidence.	*6th Article.* Les officiers. ſous officiers, et ſoldats Javares. Les troupes de L'Empereur de Solo, celle de Regent de Djovocarta et enfin celle de Pangerang Pranes Widons ſeront licincies et renvoyes chezelles.
Anſwer to the 7th Article. The Amboineſe, being ſubjects of Great Britain ſhall be received as ſuch no Foreign Power can be allowed to ſtipulate for them.	*7th Article.* Les Amboinois receveront du Goverment Britanique l'occaſion de returne chez eux.
Anſwer to the 8th Article. The troops only who are not already priſoners can be included in this ſtipulation, and they ſhall be treated with the uſual indulgence granted to priſoners of War.	*8th Article.* Les troupes Europeans de Sa Majeſte LEmpereur, & Roi joiront pendant le ſejour qu elle devront encore faire ici de la paye & des vivies que les Reglemens de la Colonie leur accorde.
Anſwer to the 9ht Article. The officers who may be embarked for Europe, will receive the uſual advances made to officers who are priſoners of War.	*9th Article.* Il ſera accorde aux officiers a leur embarkment tives mois de Pay pour ſubvenir aux frais qu'ils auront a faire pour la traverſe.
Anſwer to the 10th Article. The Britiſh Government will not be wanting in thoſe attentions which humanity requires, to the troops who may embarked for Europe.	*10th Article.* Les Sous officiers & Soldats qui ſeront conduit en Europè. et qui ne ſeraint pas habillés de manieér a ſupporter les les regaiers dúne telle traverſé, ſeront convenablement equipés aux frais du Government Brétanique.
Anſwer to the 11th Article. Anſwered in part by the preceding Articles the eſtabliſhed uſage regarding Priſoners of war will be obſerved towards all the Officers and Soldiers of the French army, who may be embarked as ſuch.	*11th Article.* Si les troupes de Sa Majeſte L'Empereur et Roi, dant leur paſſage in Europe touchent quelques Port Britanique et ſoyent obliges d'y ſejowrne elle recevront alors la paye, et leſrations accorde par les Reglement de la Colonie, ou bien celles accordes aux Troupes Anglaiſe dans ces Ports.
Anſwer to the 12th Article. The delay which has occurred in propoſing terms of capitulation has rendered it neceſſary to eſtabliſh at Batavia, a proviſional Civil Government, for the arrangement of all Civil, affairs, and the Commander in Chief conſiders it therefore neceſſary to refer this Article to the deciſion of Civil Authority, in full confidence that it will be conſidered in the moſt liberal manner.	*12th Article* Les Employes Civils de la Colonie recevront les appointments qui leur ſont due, juſqu au jour de la preſent Capitulation, et ceux qui voudront retourner en France auront paſſage ſur les Batimens de Sa Majeſte Britanique.
Anſwer to the 13th Article. Granted they being bound to conduct themſelves during their reſidence on Java or its dependencies, according to the eſtabliſhed rules of the Britiſh Government.	*13th Article.* S'il y a des employes civils, ou des particuliers que deſiront retourner en Europe, ils leur ſera accorde deux annes pour fair la liquidation de leurs interets ici et ils pouront ſi fair remettre lesfonds qu ils auront a toucher.
Anſwer to the 14th Article. As no Veſſel will ſail from Java for Europe, and as the officers of the French ſervice, are to be Priſoners of war this ſtipulation can not be exactly granted. but when the civil, and Military officers proceed to Europe, every facility will be given to them for the paſſage of their families (being European) with them.	*14th Article.* Les Militaires ainſi que les employes Civils qui retourneront emmenent leur femmes et leur enfans il leur ſera a cet effet deſigne des logement convenable a bord deſbatimens de ſa Majeſte Britanique.
Anſwer to the 15th Article. This is an object excluſively appertaining to the conſideration of the Civil Government. The Commander in Chief will neither grant or refuſe it.	*15th Article.* Le Gouvernment Britanique reconaitra, et continera a donner cours au different papiers monayes qui ont ete ouis et mis en circulation pas le gouvernment de la Colonie.
Anſwer to the 16th Article. All private property will be reſpected, and the Charitable eſtabliſhments ſunctioned by the Government ſhall have whatever property is bona fide not the property of the Government preſerved to them. The Adminiſtrators and others charged with ſuch property, being bound to render correct accounts to thoſe who may be charged by the Commander in Chief of the Britiſh Army to receive and examine them.	*16th Article.* Toutes les proprietes particulieres ſeront reſpectes, ainſi qui les etabliſment pieux, et tous Autres.
Anſwer to the 17th Article. 1ſt. The Britiſh Government will not take upon itſelf the payment of thoſe loans which the French Government has made, conſidering thoſe as equally obligatory on that Government in every part of the World. 2d The nature of this demand being in ſome ſort different from the claim made in the preceding Article, the Commander in Chief will recommend it to the favorable conſideration of the Britiſh Government of Java. 3d Refuſed. 4th Refuſed. The French Government whenever it exiſt is reſponſible to the Creditors of the State.	*17th Article.* Le Gouvernment Britanique ſéngage a remburcer 1ſt Tous les fonds qui ont été verſer a la caiſe du Gouvernment par les Empoyés civils et Militaires, et par les particuliers par ſuite d'emprunt forcies, pour autant que le rembourcement n'en a pas deja eu lieu. 2d Tous les fonds que les fondes de pouvior des pouvois de perſons retournies en Europe ou aillieurs ont ete forces de viſer dans la caiſse du Gouvernment. 3d Tous ce que des employes ou des particuliers ont volontairment prêtes au Gouvernment. A ces depenſes 4th Et toutes les dettes du Gouvernment ſoit pour fournitures au autres et qui ſeront duement prouvois.
Anſwer to the 18th Article. The Surrender of the French Poſſeſſions in Java will not admit of any ſtipulations of this nature. The Britiſh Government will regulate its conduct to the Vaſſals of the State by them.	*18th Article.* L'Emperteur de Solo, et le Prince Regent de D'jycarta reſteront en poſſeſſion des terres qu'ils tienent du Gouvernment.
Anſwer to the 19th Article. The future conduct of the Prince Prang Widons, will guide the Britiſh Government of Java in their arrangements regarding him.	*19th Article.* Le Prince Prang Widons conſervera egalement les terres qui lui ont ete accordies ſur le territoire de Le Empereur *de Solo pour* ſon entretien.
Article 20th. All public property of every kind Treaſure, Arms, Ammunition, Stores, Proviſions, as well as the objects, of commerce the property of the ſtate wherever ſituated within the limits of the Iſland of Java, or the ſettlements on other Iſlands depending on the Government of Java, ſhall be given up without reſerve to the Agents who ſhall be appointed to receive them without delay; and the Public Functionaries in charge of them reſpectively, ſhall deliver them over, agreeably to the Inventories, and be reſponſible to produce the property in their charge, and the papers of their reſpective Departments, to the Agents of the Britiſh Government.	*Reponce a L'Article 20th.* Toutes les proprietes du Government, le treſor les arms, les munition, marchandiſes, proviſions ſe feront delivres ainſi qu'ils eſt propoſé dans cet article.
Article 21ſt. The public officers charged with different civil and political arrangements, ſhall continue if required, to exerciſe their reſpective functions under the Britiſh Government, (to preſerve order in the colony, and to prevent that ſcene of maſſacre and Pillage by the Natives, which in ſome inſtance has already occurred from the abſence of regular Authorities in the interior of the Iſland) until they are replaced by officers appointed by the Britiſh Government to whom they ſhall regularly tranſfer the official papers of their ſeveral departments.	*Reponce a L'Article 21ſt.* Les functionaries civils feront pour le bien de la colonie charges de continuer leur fonction juſqu'a ce que le Government Britanique y ayaint pourvu.
Article 22d. The Archives of the Government, Plans of Forts and other Public works, with all other Papers of a public nature, ſhall be faithfully delivered up to perſons appointed by the Britiſh Government to receive them.	*Reponce a L'Article* Les Archives du Government Cartes et pla feront delivries pour tant qu'ils exiſtent core.
Article 23d. Immediate orders ſhall be tranſmitted to Sourabaya, and the officer commanding Fort Louis, and other dependant Stations, to announce this capitulation, and ſtop without delay, an unneceſſary effuſion of Blood.	*Reponce a L'Article* Les orders feront i mediatement expedies comenauee du prefeat ticle.
The above Articles ſhall be ſubmitted for the approval of His Excellency General Janſſens, and his anſwer definitively given before ſix o'clock to-morrow morning to His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty at Oenerang.	Les Articles a deſſus ſeront ſoumis a ſon Excellences le General Janſſens et ſa reponce definitive ſera donne avant ſix heures demain matin a Son Excellence Le Lieut. General SirSamuel Auchmuty a Oenerang.
Oenarang 17th Sept. 1811. Signed P. A. AGNEW, *Col. Adjt. Gen.* Approved Sept. 18th 1811. Signed S. AUCHMUTY, *Lt. Gen. Comg. in Chief*	*Oenarang le* 17. *Sep.* 1811 (Signed) DE KOCH, Vu et approve Signed J. W. JANSSENS *Kelie Foindang* Le 18 Sept. 1811.

(A True Copy)
P. A. AGNEW,
Adjt. General.

Return of killed and Wounded of the Detachment Commanded by Colonel Gibbs, in the attack on the Enemies Position at Jatee Allee, September 16th 1811.

CORPS.	Killed			Wounded,			
	Serjeants,	Rank and File,	TOTAL,	Serjeants,	Rank and File,	TOTAL,	TOTAL Killed and Wounded.
His Majeſtys 14th Regt.—				1	2	3	3
,, ,, 78th Regt.—		2	2		7	7	9
TOTAL.—		2	2	1	9	10	12

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,
Adg. Gen.

(A true Copy)
J. CRWFORD,
Act. Secretary.

Return of Ammunition, Stores, &c found in the Fort of Cheribon.

108 Muſkets,—21 Carabines,—1 Rifle,—24 Muſkets broken,—4 Piſtols,—17 Swords,—70 Pouches with Belts,—13 Pouches damaged,—64 Bayonet, Belts—2 Large port fire Caſes, 2 Small Do and 2 Cannon Pouches contained in a Limber Box,—4 Priming Horns, 4 Do Prickers and 5 Bundles of port fires contained in a Limber Box,—7 Sponges, 2 Ladles, 50 Rounds of Canniſter Shot 21 Rounds of Grape Shot, 10 Rounds of Round Shot, and 16 Cartridges of Priming powder contained in one Timbrel,—2 Barrels containing Round Shot,—2 Barrels containing Grape Shot,—4 Barrels containing Muſket Ball'd Cartridges,—3 Barrels containing Cartridges for ſix Pounders,—3½ Barrels containing Powder,—1 Barrels containing Muſket Balls,—½ Barrels containing three Pounder Round Shot,—½ Caſk Powder,—9 Priming Horns,—9 Do Prickers,—3 Cannon Pouches tow of them containing Cartridges for ſix Pounders —1 Limber Box containing Round and Grape Shot for two Pounders not quite full,—½ Barrel containing Cartridges for the Swivels,—101 Rounds of Grape Shot for ſix Pounders,—55 Rounds of Grape for three Pounders,—10 Mounted Cannon on the Baſtions ſix Pounders,—2 Three Pounders and 2 Two Pounders mounted on Carriages and placed at the Gate of the Fort,—Swivels,—4 Not mounted,—100 Double headed Shot for ſix Pounders,—900 Round Shot for ſix Pounders, —200 Round Shot for two Pounders,—1 Set of Scales with three Weights.

On the Road from Carang Sambong there are coming in 221 Firelocks, 42 Bayonets, 150 Pouches, 2 Piſtols, 232 Swivels, 1 Drum, 1 Trumpet, and a number of Sword Belts, together with 24 Firelocks, Pouches, Belts and Swords, the Landroſt has kept for the Natives to guard the Store Houſes.

At Indramayo, twelve pieces of Cannon ſix Pounders, with Ammunition and twenty Firelockks.

(Signed) ACALDWELL,
Major Comg. the Artillery.

(A true Copy)
J. CRAWFURD,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Return of Ordnance in the Fort of Onerang

Onerang 17*th September* 1811.

3 Iron 4 Pounders on garriſon carriages with trucks.
5 Iron 3 Pounders
1 Braſs 4$\frac{1}{5}$ Inch howitzer with tumbrels contaiing 80 rounds of ammunatien
4 Braſs 3 Pounders Field carriages with timbers and 23 rounds of ammunition for egch
2 Iron Cochorns 5$\frac{1}{3}$
1 Braſs Cochorns 5$\frac{2}{0}$
2 Braſs Cochorns 5
2 Braſs Cochorns 4$\frac{1}{20}$
1 Braſs Cochorns 3$\frac{9}{10}$
2 Iron Cochorns 4$\frac{1}{5}$
1 Iron Cochorns 3$\frac{3}{10}$
1 Braſs Swivels 6 Pounders
6 Braſs Swivels 1 Pounders
2 Braſs Swivels $\frac{3}{4}$ Pounders
5 Braſs Swivels $\frac{1}{2}$ Pounders
Total Iron 13 Braſs 25.
Grand Total 38.

Ammunition of different natures No. of Rounds	972
Shot Caſe Grape and Round - - -	10,2,74
Boxes of Tools (of various ſorts) - - -	7
Some Muſquet Balls in Baſket - - -	18
Quick Match (in Barrels) - - - -	1
Stand of Arms - - - - - - - -	40
Wheels - - 13 Axle Trees 2	
Barrels containing each 24 Cochorn Shells	13
Fuzees (Barrels) - - - - - - -	2
Fuzes 1 Box - - - - - - - - - -	1
Muſquet Ball Cartridges Barrels - - -	4
Powder Barrels - - - - - - - -	2
Blank Cartridges Barrels - - - - - -	4
A Quantity of Men's Harneſs.	
Captured on the morning of the 16th in the Batteries between Samarang and Onerang about - - - -	18
Grand Total captured on the 16th Inſtant	56

(Signed) A. CALDWELL,
Major Comg. the Artillery.

(A true Copy)
J. CRAWFURD,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Copies of General Orders issued to the troops dated 17th and 20th of September 1811.

HEAD QUARTERS AT OENARANG, TUES. 17, SEPT. 1811.

G. O. By the Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief takes the earlieſt occaſion of returning his public thanks to Colonel Gibbs, for the very able and gallant manner in which he conducted the detachment placed under his orders, in forcing the enemy's poſitions yeſterday on the heigths of Jatte Allee and Serondol, and for the energy which marked his purſuit of their force, when driven from thoſe poſitions to Oenarang where the detachment cloſed the labours of the day by the capture of the fort.

Colonel Gibbs is requeſted to expreſs to the troops who acted under his orders, how entirely the commander in Chief is ſatisfied with the zeal and gallantry which diſtinguiſhed their attack and purſuit of the enemy; the conduct of the Royal and Bengal Artillery, of His Majeſtys 14th Regiment and of the Detachment of His Majeſty's 78th was highly honourable to theſe corps and the officers by whome they were commanded, and the exertions of the Madras Pioneers were well calculated to ſupport the long eſtabliſhed reputation of that uſeful corps.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,
Adjt. Genl.

G. O. Head Quarters at Samarang 20, *Sept.* 1811.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief announces to the army, that on the 18th inſtant a capitulation was ſigned by which all the poſſeſſions remaining to the enemy on the Iſland of Java and its dependencies were ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms; Governer General Janſſens, his Staff and the remnant of his troops being *Priſoners of war.*

All private property is to be reſpected; and the officers who ſurrendered under this capitulation are to retain their ſwords, their horſes and their private baggage, and to be *Priſoners* of *War* on *Parole.*

The utter defeat and diſperſion, and the final ſurrender of the feeble remains of an Army, which on the landing of the Britiſh Forces on the 4th of Auguſt laſt, conſiſted of above 17,000 Regularly organized Troops, commanded by an officer of known ability, provided with a numerous artillery, and ſtrongly fortified poſitions; aided by firm alliances with the Native Chiefs, and all the other reſowrces of a long eſtabliſhed power, requires no language, but a ſimple ſtatement of the fact to ſpeak the merit of the Troops.—Their conduct has enabled the commander in Chief, in the ſhort ſpace of six Weeks, after purſuing to and, defeating the Enemy at, the diſtance of 360 Miles from the ſcene of their firſt diſcomfiture, to dictate terms of capitulation which transfer to Great Britain, an Iſland, long the greateſt boaſt of the Ancient Government of Holland, which France has viewed as one of the moſt precious of the uſurpations wreſted from her injured Allies, and which leaves her without a ſpot of land to the eaſtward of the cape of Good Hope, on which to place that Banner whoſe baneful influence ſhe has long but vainly endeavoured to extend, to poiſon the proſperity of Britain in the eaſt.—

The commander in Chief congratulates the whole Army, European and Native, which he has the honor to command, on this honourable cloſe of their gallant and rapid career of victories; It will ever be his pleaſure and his pride to acknowledge their unrivalled valour, their patient endurance of fatigues and privations, their zeal, their ſteady diſcipline, their ardent ſpirit of enterpriſe which always ſeemed to riſe in proportion to the encreaſe of the dangers or the difficulties which oppoſed them; and was equally conſpicuous in every corps and department of the Army.—It is his eſpecial duty and it is a duty he will perform with heartfelt ſatisfaction, to bring the merits of the whole to the notice of their King and country.

It is not in the province of the commander in chief, on this occaſion, to call attention to the merits of the naval co-operation in this enterpriſe.—That will be more properly done by their more immediate chief whoſe zeal in directing the valuable ſervices of the navy can only be equalled by the deſire of the Commander in chief to acknowledge and record them.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,
Adj. General,

True Copies
(A true copy)
(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,
Adj. General,

J. CRAWFURD,
Act. Secretary to Govt.

The following Articles having been referred to my Authority I annex my answer which will form a part of the Capitulation.

Article 12th.—It will be neceſſary to aſcertain which of the Perſons, who are the ſubject of the article, continued in the actual diſcharge of the functions of their reſpective offices down to the period ſpecified.

Other conſiderations may alſo weigh in particular caſes.

The Government will be entirely diſpoſed, and will not fail to do what may appear juſt and equitable in a fair inveſtigation of each claim.

Article 15th and Second clauſe of Article 17th.—It is proper to explain the reaſons which make it my duty to decline the diſcuſſion of article 15th and of the Second clauſe of article 17th, as I ſhould have done of all the other claims of the latter article if they had alſo been reſerved for my conſideration.

The action of the 26th Auguſt was conſidered by the Britiſh Authorities as deciſive of the fate of the Colony, which by that event was altogether deprived of the protection of it's former Government.

The Britiſh Dominion was in conſequence formally eſtabliſhed in the Iſland and its Dependencies by my Proclamation of the 29th Auguſt.

Since that period, the intereſts, the claims, the pretenſions of the Subjects of Java, can be treated only with the Britiſh Government, and can not be made the ſubject of ſtipulation or of intervention by any other power.

General Janſſens had adopted as the rule of his conduct, the principle of entering into no capitulation while any reſources remained, however inadequate, to ultimate Succeſs.

It is not my province to pronounce on the juſtice of this principle, which in ſome points of view, muſt no doubt be conſidered honourable to a Soldier; but it neceſſarily deprives him of any title to favourable terms (except ſuch as may indicate the eſteem due to his perſon and the few who remain round him), when he is at length conſtrained to ſurrender by the abſence of all means to protract the conteſt.

On this account alſo I cannot conſent to make the claims and intereſts of this people, the ſubject of negociation and diſcuſſion with the head of the late Government.

Some of the objects referred to me in the articles now under conſideration, had been provided for by the public orders of the Britiſh Government, before His Excellency General Janſſens propoſed to treat with the Britiſh Commander in Chief.

Other points were already the ſubjects of repreſentations from the parties intereſted, and were in that regular form under the deliberation of Government.

For theſe reaſons I am under the neceſſity of withdrawing from this capitulation any ſpecific judgment on the matters referred to me in theſe articles.

(Signed) MINTO,
Gover. Gen. of Britiſh India.

BATAVIA,
28*th September* 1811.

A True Copy.
J. CRAWFURD,
Act. Sect. to Govt.

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